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LOUDON:
SATURDAY, JANUARY 15, 1853.

The New Ritual.—We are gratified to announce that, at last a new Ritual has been framed, for the use of Subordinate Divisions of the Sons of Temperance. We rejoice at this information because, it will bring about an awakening influence, and will be productive of much good. The committee have gotten thro' with the examination of the manuscripts. No one of the competitors secured the entire premium, as no one furnished a Ritual which was satisfactory in all its parts. But the committee have arranged a new Ritual from several in their possession, which they deem of such merit as to challenge the admiration of the Order. We have the utmost confidence in the wisdom and discretion of the committee, and have no fears but that the new Ritual will be every where hailed as a blessing to the Order. Let us have it as quick as possible. We need it badly. Let it be printed and sent out forthwith.—*Tennessee Organ.*

THE ISTHMIANS.—*Gold in Chepo.*—On Saturday last we had the pleasure of an hour's conversation with Maj. Doss, the head of the gold hunting expedition which left here some month or two since on an exploring and prospecting tour about the Isthmus, near Panama. Major Doss returned to the city on Thursday, and from him we derive considerable interesting information, in addition to what we have heretofore published at different times, relative to the discoveries that he and his party have made.

The Major informs us that he has thoroughly examined the rivers in the neighborhood of Chepo, which place is about forty miles to the eastward of Panama. The main river, itself called the Chepo, has several important branches on all of which there is gold. On the Rio Terabe, the party first commenced their operations, by building themselves a suitable house, and laying out a plot of ground for a garden, in which they planted various seeds. Their next operation was to commence damming the river, which they succeeded in doing, when, from heavy rains, a torrent of water poured down from the mountain and swept their river works away. Previous to this disaster, however, they had succeeded in making some washing, the produce of which was highly satisfactory—each pan-full of earth yielding from twenty-five to fifty cents.

One of the party, Mr. Sennett, washed out in one day, five ounces, which was the largest amount obtained by any one person in that given time. Four times did the party dam the river, and as many times were their works carried away—thus convincing them of the perfect futility of attempting to prosecute their labors during the rainy season. But Maj. Doss and others of his party are thoroughly satisfied that when the dry season sets in—which will be in a few days—there will exist no impediment whatever to the successful and profitable washing of gold, not only on the Rio Terabe, but in all the mountain streams descending to either ocean. In fact, in his travels, the Major got over the other side of the mountains, and struck the head waters of the Chagres river, where he discovered more abundant evidences of gold than any where on this side.

In no place did he discover large lumps—the largest being of the value of from one to two dollars—but from the quantity of small particles plainly to be seen in the black sand of all the rivers, he is firm in the conviction that in the beds of these rivers, which can be laid bare in the dry season, deposits of great value may be found.

As a memorial of his travels, Major Doss brought to the city, a sugar cane of very large dimensions. We measured it, and found it to contain fifteen long joints, the largest of which was seven and a half in circumference; ten and a fourth inches in length of the longest joint, and the whole cane, from which several smaller joints have been cut off, measuring ten feet.—This was cut from the sugar estate of Don Carlos Leconte, situated on the Chepo or Rayona river; and was taken, not because it was the largest, but because it presents a fair average of the size of the cane growing on the plantation.

From the Major's description of that section of the country, which, remember, is only about forty miles from Panama, situated on the bay, and having navigable streams in which vessels of a hundred tons can ascend many miles, we look upon it as one of the most desirable agricultural locations of which we have any knowledge anywhere. The country abounds in the coffee, the copavi, the cauchouche, the Peruvian bark tree, and many others of medicinal and other valuable qualities. The Major has furnished us with a calculation, that seems exceedingly plausible, by which he demonstrates that on a cash capital of from two to five thousand dollars, a person can locate himself there—land being free—and by planting coffee trees, which will yield fruit in two years; orange trees, which will yield in the same time, and their fruit be manufactured into oil; he will be in the receipt of a large income.—*Panama Star, 14th.*

Bishop Hackett's happy motto was, "Serve God, and be cheerful."

FALLS OF THE OHIO—HOW FORMED.

We published recently an interesting sketch of the lecture of Prof. SILLIMAN on the Falls of Niagara. We find in the Louisville Journal a notice of a recent lecture by Dr. YANDELL, also delivered before the National History Society, upon the Falls of the Ohio, at Louisville. The geology of the valley of the Ohio was dwelt on, the lecturer presenting some striking facts in its history as shown by geological evidence. The valley forms the principal break in the original table land which once extended over a vast area of country, at a height still indicated by the summits on the hills on each side of the river. The falls are composed of ledges of limestone, and belong to the Devonian group of rocks.

The Journal says:—"The river has laid bare an ancient coral reef, not surpassed in extent and the variety and beauty of its fossils by any similar one in the world. The limestone is easily decomposed and worn away by the water so that the corals, which are much harder and often silicified, are left projecting from the general surface in bold relief, and sometimes erect upon their stems as if they were alive. We have seen here *Favosites* more than a yard in diameter with their honey-comb structure perfectly displayed. The delicately beautiful 'chain coral' is found of similar extent, together with several species of the cup-shaped *Cyathophylia*, and these corals are intermingled with masses of the stems of lily encrinurus. So perfect is the preservation of these corals that no one but a geologist could distinguish them from the recent corals of the West Indies. 'Yet so old are the fossils that are referable to an era antecedent to the Alleghanies, the Alps, and the Pyrenees, may, even to the time when by far the greater part of the materials composing these mountain-chains were slowly elaborated beneath the ocean.'—Lyell. Higher up are found chambered shells (*O. thoceras*), some of which reach the enormous length of six feet, a great variety of encrinurus or stone lilies, and the somewhat less numerous remains of the highest forms of animal life of that period, the trilobites, animals somewhat resembling crabs, and occasionally the teeth of the cartilaginous fishes, which were analogous to sharks. Beautiful specimens of these fossils were exhibited by Dr. Vandell, selected from his extensive cabinet. The Journal closes its account of the wonders revealed by science and the wear of water in the valley of the Ohio, by giving the conclusion of the lecture in nearly the words of Dr. Vandell:—*Cleveland (Ohio) Herald.*

"There was a period when there were no rapids here and no river. In ages incalculably far back, a wide sea occupied the place where we now dwell. In its tranquil waters were deposited those sedimentary rocks to the depth of many thousand feet. Up from its frequent shoals grew forests of beautiful zoophytes, unfolding their many tinted petals to the sun. There swarmed myriads of shell-fish, whose remains form the compact limestone from which the edifices of our city are built. Among these feebler races sported the curious trilobites, the terror, it may be, of this ancient ocean. Then flourished the orchoceas, whose many-chambered shell enabled it to float or sink at pleasure, while its powerful pedicels organs, arranged like fingers around its mouth, made it the rival of the trilobite. Towards the close of the era in which our limestone deposits took place, a creature of a new and nobler form was introduced—an animal with a brain and organs of sense lodged in cavities of a distinct head. The fish at length appeared, not such as those which now inhabit our river, but one of uncouth shape, with a head and skeleton of iron, and legs instead of fins. From the bottom of the shallow ocean, the lilies of the ocean, rose by long flexible stems which swayed to the motion of the waves, or enabled the animal to reach the shell-fish and trilobites which constituted its prey.

The current of the ocean at length took another direction and came loaded with another sediment. The lime cemented the trilobites to life was replaced by clay from which animals derive no nourishment. The pellicled water was loaded with mud, and its myriad inhabitants ceased to exist. During this period the black slate was deposited, in which we find only a few straggling shells, the remains of the race which preceded them. After a time the sediment was exhausted, and the ocean bore down a fine sand, the debris of other rocks, which forms the sandstone of the knolls and rests upon the slate. And when again the ocean became charged with lime, without which the hard parts of animals cannot be formed, aquatic creatures once more peopled the waters. Then there was an abundance of crinoids and shell-fish, and many new species of fish. At length the deposits ceased, and the continent began gradually to rise, and the currents commenced the work of conduction, hollowing out valleys and transporting materials to form distant and never rocks. When the land finally emerged the wearing action of water still continued. The rivulets gathered from the rains of a thousand hills, united to form the Ohio and cut its broad channel. Thus were formed the falls of the Ohio, from whose exposed rocks and clustering myriads of organic remains, we are able to read their history in times so far remote from the origin of man."

Good Taste.—The following very happy and equally true sketch is from the Loudon Quarterly:—"You see this lady turning a cold eye to the assurance of shopmen and the recommendation of milliners. She cares not how original a pattern may be if it be ugly, or how recent a shape if it be awkward. Whatever fashion dictates, she follows her own, and is never behind it. She wears very beautiful things which people generally suppose to be brought from Paris, or at least, made by a French milliner, but which as often are brought from the nearest town and made up by her own maid. Not her costume is either rich or new; in the country, she wears many a cheap dress, but it is always good. She deals in no gaudy confusion of colors, nor does she affect a studied sobriety; but she either enlivens you with a spirited contrast, or composes you with judicious harmony. Not a scrap of tinsel or trumpery appears upon her. She puts no faith in velvet bands, or gull buttons, or twisted cordings. She is quite aware, however, that the garish is as important as the dress; all her inner borders and headings are delicate and fresh, and should anything peep out which is not intended to be seen is quite as much so as that which is. After all, there is no great art either in her fashions or her material. The secret simply consists in knowing the three units of the dress—her own station—her own age, and her own points; and no woman dresses well who does not. After this we need not say that whoever is attracted by the costume will be disappointed by the wearer. She may not be handsome or accomplished, but we answer for her being even tempered, well informed, thoroughly sensible—a complete lady."

A Pitiful Prayer.—Dr. Lyman Beecher is said to have prayed, once as follows:—"O Lord grant that we may not despise our rulers; and grant that they may not act so that we can't help it."

MEN OF OUR TIME.—O. W. Holmes, the gentleman that "never dares to write as funny as he can," is forty-three. Wm. Howitt is fifty-seven; he published verses at the age of thirteen. Humboldt, is eighty-three. Leigh Hunt is sixty-eight. Fitz Greene Halleck is fifty-seven. Washington Irving, son of an emigrant New York merchant, is sixty-nine years of age; in his nineteenth year he began to contribute to his brother's paper, the *Morning Chronicle*. Douglass Jerrold, forty-seven years of age, is the son of the manager of the *Sharness* theatre; the sea was his first love, and for a short time he served as midshipman on board a man-of-war.

G. P. R. James is about fifty years old; it was Washington Irving who first recommended him to a career of authorship. Sheridan Knowles, sixty-eight years old, is the son of a famous Irish schoolmaster who was a cousin of Richard Brinsley Sheridan. Mr. Knowles wrote his first play in his twenty-first year; his plays are thirteen in number, he now enjoys a government pension of two hundred pounds a year. Lamartine is sixty-two; his father was a major in the French cavalry, under Louis XVI. Abbott Lawrence is in his sixtieth year. Henry W. Longfellow, forty-five years of age, is the son of Hon. Stephen Longfellow. Portland, Maine, is the birth place of the poet; he was appointed Professor in Cambridge in his twenty-eighth year.

Macaulay, the son of a wealthy African merchant, is fifty-two years of age; his essay on Milton was written in his twenty-sixth year for the *Edinburgh Review*. Macready is fifty-nine; his father was a theatrical manager. Herman Melville is the son of an importing merchant of this city; he is twenty-nine years of age; his grand-father was one of the Boston tea party; he began his wanderings in his eighteenth year, as a sailor before the mast; he is the author of seven popular works. Metternich is seventy-nine. Ik. Marvel, thirty years of age, is a native of Norwich, Connecticut, a graduate of Yale, and resident of New York. J. K. Paulding whose collected works fill seventy-five volumes, is seventy-three years old; he is a native of Dutchess county, New York.

Prentice is a Yankee, born at Preston, Conn., forty-eight years old. He has been editor of the *Louisville Journal* since 1831. Prescott, the historian, is in his fifty-sixth year. Powers, the sculptor, is fifty-seven; his parents "were plain country people, who cultivated a small farm in Vermont. Seward is fifty years old. Talbot, forty-seven. Tenyson, son of a clergyman, is forty-two. Ticknor, sixty-one. H. T. Tucker, thirty-nine. Victoria is thirty-three years.

"She has," says our author, "a large and rapidly increasing family which seems the distinguishing mark of the Hanoverian dynasty."—*Home Journal.*

THE REWARD OF LABOR.

In this country, the first of January is payday. Contracts mature, salaries are due, and notes and accounts are payable at this time.—The dread of a dun is this moment resting upon thousands of minds. On the other hand, the not less anxious apprehension is felt by as many, that the dues, for which credit has so long been given, will not be paid. From one or other of these causes of disturbance, there is scarcely a mind so fortunate as to be altogether free. This state of things is produced very much by the want of punctuality of the paying portion of the community. Rare as the virtue of promptness is in business transactions, it is, in many cases, as much the result of habit as of principle.—The habit of being prompt may be attributed to one's engagements may be cultivated or acquired by proper attention. And the absence of business punctuality does not always agree with the want of principle. Some men fail in their contracts or are tardy in their performance more from carelessness and inattention than from any criminal or immoral cause. They do not appreciate the effect of such short coming upon themselves or the disappointment it may operate to others. In fact, the danger is, that such indifference and looseness in the observance of engagements may degenerate into absolute fraud, or the criminal desire to procrastinate and avoid duty. The observance of punctuality in the discharge of all obligations is of the highest importance to a commercial community. The want of it disarranges all plans and vitiates all calculations. It is a divine proposition, that 'the laborer is worthy of his meat,' or reward. And he is not only entitled to receive it, but he has a right to demand and expect it as soon as it is due. No man has the moral right to withhold the wages of the worker, when they are either in his actual possession, or might be by proper diligence. In failing to meet an engagement, it is not enough to say that one has not the means in one's power at the time. His want of them should not be the result of his own carelessness or neglect.—The utmost diligence should be used to meet every undertaking. Nothing short of this can relieve the sensitive conscience of the sense of obligation. Justice to others demands nothing less. The merchant, for instance, has his own creditor to satisfy, and expects prompt payment from his customer. The mechanic's rent falls due, and he cannot meet it, unless his debt or the amount he may long since have earned. The mechanic and the merchant, and the creditor of both, may be made to suffer by the failure to fulfill obligations, upon which they have calculated. There is no economy so safe and certain as the prompt and full discharge of every under of such kind. The man who makes it a point to perform all he promises, will rarely undertake more than he can discharge. But he who is indifferent whether his pledge be redeemed or not, or whether he respect the strict rights of others, is apt to run blindly into engagements, trusting to some stroke of good fortune for their performance, or that 'something will turn up' to extricate him honorably from them.—*Nashville Gazette.*

Free Trade in the Post Office Business.—The new letter envelopes, with the single and double stamps, will soon be ready. Then every steamer, every railroad train, every stage, every express line, and every man, is made a mail carrier by act of Congress. Letters in the Government envelopes, can be sent in any way, by any route, and by any conveyance.

A punster poet, gives an excellent portrait of old Ben Franklin, in a single line—"A man of genius ruled by common sense."

Daniel Webster in the State Department.—Mr. Webster's habits, in relation to his office duties as Secretary of State, are thus sketched in Lannan's Private Life of the great statesman:

He was usually among the first at his post of duty in the Department, and among the last to leave. The first business he attended to was to read his mail, and this he accomplished in a short time, and after a peculiar manner. The only letters that he read with attention were the official ones, and, where the questions they brought up did not require investigation, were generally disposed of immediately; all political letters were merely glanced at, and then filed away for future consideration; those of a private and personal character were also filed aside, to be attended to or answered early on the following morning, at his residence, while everything of an anonymous character was simply opened, torn in pieces, and committed to the basket of waste paper. The amount of business that he sometimes transacted during a single morning may be guessed at when it is mentioned that he sometimes kept two persons employed writing at his dictation at the same time; for, as he usually walked the floor on such occasions, he would give his chief clerk a sentence in one room to be incorporated into a diplomatic paper, and, marching to the room occupied by his private secretary, give him the skeleton, or perhaps the very language of a private note or letter. In addition to all this he made it his business to grant audience to all who might call upon him receiving dignitaries with dignity, and all friends, strangers, and even office seekers, with kindness and cordiality; and in this connection it may be well to state that those who made short visits were generally the most successful in attaining their ends, especially if said ends were "their country's" or office.

Paper on Room Walls.—Bed rooms should never have papered walls; they should either be painted, or if of common plaster, simply white washed two or three times a year. Painted walls allow of their being washed frequently, which is positively necessary for health and cleanliness. This cannot be performed on papered walls, therefore, let all consider that there should be none of them. Various reasons might be adduced to back up what we have asserted, but we think this is not necessary; a pleasant smell, and when the paper hanger is spoken to on the subject, he will make the excuse, "oh, a few days will set all right—the smell will soon go off." A putrid odor from a newly papered wall is an evidence that the paste is corrupt; that it emits a gas, an effluvia dangerous to health, and which God has given our noses to detect, or of what nature they are, all know. In papering walls, some upholsters and others, as we have known, sometimes employ corrupt paste, under the wrong impression that it makes the paper adhere to the wall much better than when fresh. Flour paste and glue size are both employed to put on walls for paper, and both are equally pernicious when put on in what is called a *sour state*. It is quite common for newly papered rooms to have a most unpleasant smell, and when the paper hanger is spoken to on the subject, he will make the excuse, "oh, a few days will set all right—the smell will soon go off." A putrid odor from a newly papered wall is an evidence that the paste is corrupt; that it emits a gas, an effluvia dangerous to health, and which God has given our noses to detect, or of what nature they are, all know. In papering walls, some upholsters and others, as we have known, sometimes employ corrupt paste, under the wrong impression that it makes the paper adhere to the wall much better than when fresh. 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